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GEORGE M. WESTON, Editor.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN.

Tuesday, July 30, 1861.

No advertisements or notices, except to regular advertisers, will be inserted without payment in advance.

There will be a public reception at the Executive Mansion, this (Tuesday) evening, between the hours of 8 and 11 P. M.

Gov. Stevens, of Washington Territory, is reported to have been appointed to the command of the New York Highland regiment.

The regiments for the war, which have arrived here since July 21, are equal in numbers to the three months men who have gone home, and in a few days our army here will be larger and better appointed than before.

We are indebted to Shillington for an early copy of Dickens's last novel, entitled "Great Expectations."

SCHOOL MASTERS ABOARD.—A regiment of teachers and students, tendered by President Hovey, of the Illinois Normal University, has been accepted, and will be raised without delay.

THE STAR AND THE ARMY.—The Star of yesterday says that "our army lost the battle of Bull Run mainly through its lack of discipline." Never was there a more baseless slander against brave men, led up against superior numbers entrenched behind endless batteries, and fatigued by a long march, without food and without water. At the proper time, we shall discuss this question freely; but justice to our noble and sacrificed troops will not allow us to lose a moment in repelling this wanton attack upon them by the Star.

FLATTERING INDUCEMENTS.—It is stated that the rebel commissioners in Europe, in their efforts to make headway among capitalists, have offered to recognize the repudiated debts of Mississippi and other Southern States, about a million of which are held in France, besides large amounts in England. The proposition is to include these debts, and pay them when they pay the rest. Very promising this. *Nous verrons.*

NEWS FROM MANASSAS.—Edward P. Doherty, of company A, seventy-first New York regiment, with Capt. Allen, of the eleventh regiment of Massachusetts, arrived here this morning, having made their escape from Bull Run, where they had been held as prisoners. They walked all the way, getting past the enemy's sentries by various devices.

The most important information which they bring, is a denial of the report of the burning of the rebels of a hospital building containing our wounded. They say that our wounded are well taken care of.

The steam propeller *Beverly* arrived yesterday morning from New York with quick dispatch of forty-eight hours, loaded by the "Army Express Company," with full cargo to the Government, consisting of 3,000 barrels and boxes of supplies and ordnance stores; and other packages to the troops. The *Beverly* is the pioneer of a line of steam propellers to run tri-weekly between New York and Washington, established by the "Army Express Company," of New York and this city. The route is inland, via Delaware and Raritan, and Delaware and Chesapeake canals. Messrs. Davis, Belden & Co., 12 Barclay street, New York, and 388 Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, managers.

GEN. McCLELLAN.—The presence here of the heroic young liberator of Western Virginia, inspires the universal hope that the policy of the Administration, which is to liberate the whole of Virginia at the earliest possible moment, will be triumphantly carried out. The country may rely upon President Lincoln, that he will take no step backward. His summons to Gen. McClellan to take command on the Potomac is already justified by public sentiment, and will be justified by the event. We say to-day, what we have never said before—Forward to Richmond.

GENERAL FREMONT'S STAFF.—Governor Morton has appointed the following officers, in the Indiana legion, who will receive commissions from the President as members of General Fremont's staff:

A. Ashboth, colonel.
Henry Charles De Alma, lieutenant colonel.
Antonio Cattaneo, captain.
Ajace Sacchini, captain.
Dominio Odone, lieutenant.

All of these officers have seen service in Europe, and all, we believe, with Garibaldi. They are experienced military men, and will represent Indiana, in part, in the expedition down the Mississippi, which is to stop only when New Orleans and the Gulf coast shall resume loyalty to the stars and stripes.

Hon. James H. Lane, who is also to accompany Fremont's expedition, has been commissioned as a brigadier general in the Indiana legion, and the following gentlemen have been placed on his staff, each ranking as second lieutenant: Lowell M. Ewing, W. G. White, Ebenezer White.—*Indianapolis Journal.*

The Baltimore American of yesterday says:

FROM HARPER'S FERRY.—General Banks has retired, with his command, to Frederick county.—We learn that General Banks, immediately on taking command at Harper's Ferry, commenced the removal of the army stores and provisions to the Maryland side, at a point, in Frederick county, about three miles from Sandy Hook. The construction of the bridge was also stopped, and preparations made for evacuating the place, which is by no means defensible from attack, either from the Virginia or Maryland side.

By the cars from the Ferry yesterday, we learn that General Banks, on Saturday and yesterday, withdrew his troops to the Maryland side, and formed his camp in a strong position

in the rear of the Maryland Heights, to which point his pickets will extend. He is being rapidly reinforced, and will soon have a large army under his command.

ARMY ORDER.

The first of the following paragraphs, extracted from "General Order No. 47," is of special interest to the citizens of this District and the neighboring counties of Maryland and Virginia. The second paragraph gives notice of the adoption of a very important regulation in reference to the appointment of officers in the volunteer regiments now coming into the United States service:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 25, 1861.

There will be added to the Department of the Shenandoah the counties of Washington and Alleghany, in Maryland, and such other parts of Virginia as may be covered by the army in operations. And there will be added to the Department of Washington the counties of Prince George, Montgomery, and Frederick. The remainder of Maryland, and all Pennsylvania and Delaware, will constitute the Department of Pennsylvania, headquarters Baltimore. The Department of Washington and the Department of Pennsylvania will constitute a geographical division under Major General McClellan, United States army, headquarters Washington.

All officers of volunteer regiments will be subject to examination by a military board, to be appointed by this department, with the concurrence of the General-in-Chief, as to their fitness for the positions assigned them. Those officers found to be incompetent will be rejected, and the vacancies thus occasioned will be filled by the appointment of such persons as may have passed the examination before the board.

By order: L. THOMAS, Adjutant General.

[Communicated.]

THE FACT NOT REALIZED.—When will the Government wake up to the reality that we are at war? that we are at open hostility with a foe, artful, treacherous, malignant and thirsting for blood.

I know it is hard to realize the fact that we, as a Government, should deal with these rebels as we would with a foreign foe; so long as his shield behind their protection, so long have we looked upon them as brothers, but the truth must be realized. Our movements, it is boasted by Beauregard, are as well known to him as ourselves. Let the bars be put up. Stop this inter-communication now so frequent and easy. Break up effectually these friendly visits between the enemy and this city. Act in the premises as we should if we were fighting with Indian savages. Again we say, put up the bars. Union.

THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION.

Monday, July 29, 1861.

SENATE.

Mr. FESSENDEN reported back, from the Committee on Finance, an act supplementary to an act entitled "An act authorizing a national loan and for other purposes," with amendments to those of the House, providing for the issuing of five dollar Treasury notes. The amendments were agreed to, and the bill passed.

Mr. WILSON introduced a bill to provide for the purchase of arms, ordnance, and ordnance stores. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also moved to take up the conference committee report of both Houses upon a bill to provide for the better organization of the army. Agreed to.

Mr. HALE was opposed to the report of the committee relative to the rations of the soldiers. In concentrating a large army here, measures should be taken for their comfort.

Mr. BAKER spoke of the condition of the rations of the army, relating his experience while at Fortress Monroe. He suggested that the army ration of bread be increased to 22 ounces, instead of 18, and that the soldier be allowed occasionally fresh vegetables.

The report of the committee of conference was rejected.

Mr. HALE, from the committee of conference of both Houses relative to the disagreeing votes on Senate bill No. 20, to authorize the appointment of an Assistant Secretary of the Navy, and for other purposes; and

Senate bill No. 31, to increase the medical corps of the navy, reported the reports of the committees, which were concurred in.

Mr. HALE, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, to whom was referred petitions and joint resolutions placing the names of certain lieutenants upon the active-service list of the navy, asked that they be postponed until the next session of Congress. Agreed to.

The same committee asked to be discharged from the further consideration of a memorial from the common councils of the city of New London, Connecticut, relative to the establishment of an armory and arsenal at that place. Discharged.

Mr. POLK presented the memorial of the board of underwriters of St. Louis, Missouri, against House bill abolishing the eastern district of Missouri. Also a similar memorial from prominent citizens of St. Louis; both of which were referred to the Judiciary.

Mr. POMEROY introduced the following resolution: Which was agreed to:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Interior, and he is hereby directed to instruct the

Senate a copy of all the papers, evidences, vouchers, and a statement of the character and origin of the claim of the Delaware Indians for depredations upon timber and loss of property by whites, embraced in the Secretary of the Treasury's estimate for additional appropriation, and accompanying his letter of July 24 inst.

Mr. HARRIS, from the Committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred a memorial of certain citizens of Washington praying for the suppression of grog-shops, reported a bill to prohibit the sale of spirituous liquors and intoxicating drinks in the District of Columbia. Passed.

Mr. KENNEDY introduced the following resolution: Which was agreed to:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be requested to furnish to the Senate a statement, showing the names of all persons, and their respective proportions of the funds distributed, entitled to payments under and by virtue of the act of Congress passed 28th March, 1848, entitled "An act for the relief of the heirs of John Paul Jones," so far as the papers in the premises may show such names; and where they do not show such names, the number of the officers, seamen, and marines respectively entitled, as aforesaid, payable to each. Passed.

Mr. TEN EYCK, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported a bill requiring an oath of allegiance to support the Constitution of the United States, to be administered to persons in the service of the United States. Laid over.

Mr. WILSON reported back a bill from the Committee on Military Affairs, to provide for the purchase of arms and ordnance stores. Passed.

Mr. SAULSBURY offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby directed to inform the Senate whether any arms or ammunition of any

description have been sent, or ordered to be sent, by the War Department into the State of Delaware since the 1st inst.; and if so, for what purpose, of what kind and description, in what number and quantity, upon what application sent or ordered to be sent, and to whom sent and ordered to be sent. Laid over.

On motion of Mr. KING, the Senate considered a bill introduced by Mr. Ten Eyck from the Committee on the Judiciary. Passed.

Mr. TRUMBULL, from the Committee on the Judiciary, asked to be discharged from the further consideration of a memorial of Charles Howard, W. H. Gatchell, and John W. Davis, police commissioners of the city of Baltimore, who were arrested and confined as prisoners in Fort McHenry, under an order of Major General Banks, commander of that military department, praying an investigation of that matter by Congress or the remission of it to the tribunals of justice, to be lawfully heard and determined upon.

Also, a memorial of the mayor and city council of Baltimore, in relation to the recent suspension of the functions of the board of police of that city by the military authority of the United States.

Mr. BAYARD moved to amend the report of the committee.

Laid over until to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. FESSENDEN, the Senate proceeded to consider the tariff bill.

Mr. POWELL, by consent, gave notice that at some future day he would move to recommit the memorial of the police commissioners of Baltimore to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. SUMNER moved to strike out that portion which adds ten per cent. to the tariff. Disagreed to—yeas 19, nays 29.

The amendments of the committee were concurred in, and the bill further amended was laid over until to-morrow, in consequence of the Senate finding itself without a quorum.

On motion, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. HORTON, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported back the direct tax bill as amended in accordance with the instructions of the House. He said the provisions which the committee had added were, namely: the sum to be derived from direct taxation is reduced from 30,000,000, as the original bill provided, to 20,000,000.

This amount to be apportioned among the States according to their population. The States are authorized to collect the money, each to be allowed fifteen per centum, as the quota for so doing. If the State declines to undertake the collection, the Federal Government is to put into operation the machinery for the purpose. The committee also add taxes on carriages from one to fifty dollars. Gold watches at one dollar, and silver at fifty cents. All spirituous liquors five cents per gallon; fermented liquors five cents per barrel, or two cents per gallon. All income over six hundred dollars per annum, three per cent, including money as interest.

Also the salaries of members of Congress have to be taxed.

Mr. COLFAX said the bill had been very much improved since Saturday by the committee. If it had been reported in regular order, he would have moved to recommit the bill with instructions to provide for the return of the States' revenues heretofore distributed among the States, which would thus obviate the necessity for direct taxation, and be much less objectionable.

Second, To modify the present tariff, so as to impose duties on free lists.

Third, The reduction of duties which now amount to prohibition, so that additional revenue may thus be desirable.

Fourth, The retention of the internal duties as provided for in the bill, and the addition thereto of taxation.

Mr. HORTON then demanded the previous question.

On motion of Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, the yeas and nays were ordered on the third reading—yeas 65, nays 61. The House refused the third reading of the bill.

Mr. ARNOLD submitted a few remarks, showing the inequality of the bill.

Mr. KELLOGG said the wealth of a free Government depends on the vigorous prosecution of the present war. It was true the Western States paid more than their proportion of the expenses of the Government. The tariff made them tributary to the East, and this would continue until the lion of the West should rise up and shake off the incubus. He was satisfied that this bill, although not exactly just and equitable, was the best that could be got at present. He would vote for it, with Mr. Colfax's proposition.

Mr. R. CONELING opposed the proposition. He saw no hope of getting a better one during the short time which remains of this session. He should, however, vote for the bill. He alluded to a remark, made on Saturday by Mr. Bingham.

Mr. BINGHAM said he did not, on Saturday, charge any gentleman with the defeat of the bill, nor did he give any advice, as charged to that gentleman, that he should set himself up as a model of parliamentary decorum.

Mr. R. CONELING said he at that time understood the gentleman, in the course of his very eloquent speech—turning in the direction where he (Mr. Conelings) sat—as alluding to the defeat of the bill, by striking out the enacting clause. If the gentleman (Mr. Bingham) did not say that, he misunderstood him.

Mr. BINGHAM replied to the gentleman, and said that the gentleman ought to remember, at this time, the bill was not read through, and that he was showing the disastrous effect of not passing some such bill; and that he did not think the remark was either personal or offensive.

Mr. F. A. CONKLING opposed the bill, because gentlemen had not had time to examine the bill.

Mr. MORRILL opposed Mr. Colfax's proposition, as regards duties on the free lists. He thought enough revenue would be derived to supply women with needles and pins.

The vote was then taken on Mr. Colfax's proposition; which was lost.

The question then recurred on the substitute reported by Mr. Horton, noticed elsewhere, and on motion, the yeas and nays were ordered with the following result: yeas 17, nays 60.

The bill was therefore passed, as amended.

Mr. STEVENS, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill making an appropriation of ten millions of dollars for the purchase of arms for the use of volunteers and regulars. Passed.

Also, Senate bill providing for the appointment of a board to scale, legalize, and reduce the compensation of the officers of the Government, and to report at the next session of Congress. Passed.

Mr. COX offered a resolution, setting forth that, although the States now levying hostilities against the Government and resisting the national authority, and although we should make exertions to maintain the authority of the Government, yet, as in all civilized warfare, the door should be always left open to peace, and still more so between citizens of our common country; therefore this Congress appoint a committee of one from each State to report amendments to the Constitution of the United States at the next session; also, that Congress appoint a committee of five citizens—to consist of

Hon. E. Everett, Franklin Pierce, M. Fillmore,

Martin Van Buren, Thomas Ewing, James Guthrie, and Reverdy Johnson, and an equal number also to be appointed on the part of the Confederate States—to meet at Louisville, Kentucky, in September next, to agree upon terms of settlement for the present difficulty. Lost. On motion, the House adjourned.

The Post Office Department gives the following notice:

Postmasters will take notice, that all prepaid letters to soldiers in any regiment in the service of the United States, and directed to them at a point where they have been stationed, may be forwarded, whenever practicable, to any other point to which they may have been ordered, without further charge thereon for forwarding.

JOHN A. KASSON,
First Assistant Postmaster General.

NEWS ITEMS.

The Senate have confirmed all the custom-house nominations for the port of Baltimore, except that of Mr. Jeffrey, for appraiser, rejected.

Among the killed, on the disunion side, in the battle of Bull Run, we hear, are Mr. George W. Macrae, of Fairfax county, a member of the Fairfax cavalry, and Henry Clay Ward, of Alexandria, a member of the Fauquier Black Horse troop.

Also, among the killed on that side, we hear of William Payne, county attorney of Fauquier county, Virginia, a member of the Black Horse cavalry, and an original, very violent disunionist. His head is said to have been struck from his shoulders by a cannon ball.

Hon. John P. Hale, of New Hampshire, has been made an L. L. D. by Dartmouth College.

DIED.

On the 29th instant, HENRY LEE WORTHINGTON, in the 19th year of his age.

The funeral will take place this (Tuesday) evening, at 4 o'clock, from his father's residence, on M street, between Eighth and Ninth streets. The friends and acquaintances of the family are invited to attend.

ATTENTION COMPANY A, PUTNAM RIFLES.—All those who are willing to serve their country in this, the hour of danger, and are willing to form a company for the war, will meet at Army Hall, between B street and Maryland avenue, to organize a company. By order: GEO. THIELSTON, Capt. Putnam Rifles. Information in regard to their organization can be obtained at the rendezvous. July 30—3t.

MR. FENWICK is to have a special meeting on Tuesday evening, the 30th instant, at Temperance Hall. July 30—Tn&Th.

PROF. SWEET'S TIGER ROPE PERFORMANCE.—ANCE, which was to come off on the 17th instant, and on account of the movement of the regiment was postponed, will come off on Wednesday, the 31st instant, at 5 o'clock. The public are respectfully invited to attend. A committee will take up a collection to defray the expenses, and may be distinguished by badges bearing the likeness of Prof. Sweet, on a red ribbon. July 30—2t.

FREIGHT on steam propellers BEVERLY and JEROME, to Philadelphia and New York, via inland route, will be received till Thursday next, at Western Wharves, foot of G street. Freight engagements made by ARMY EXPRESS COMPANY, 388 Pennsylvania avenue, National Hotel Building. July 30—3t.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between G. L. Sheriff and J. B. Dawson, in this day dissolved, by mutual consent. G. L. Sheriff will continue the business and settle all accounts. G. L. SHERIFF, J. B. DAWSON. July 27, 1861. July 30—3t.

Notice to Bidders for Furnishing Army Supplies and Materials.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, Corner of Howard and Mercer Streets, NEW YORK, July 25, 1861.

MY advertisement of the 17th instant, for proposals for furnishing Army Supplies and Materials, is so modified as to receive bids for any portion less than one-fourth of the number of articles advertised for.

D. H. VINTON, July 30—16aug Major Quartermaster.

Proposals for Oats.

CHIEF ASST. QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, Washington, D. C., July 28, 1861.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office, until 12 M. on the 7th day of August proximo, to furnish at this place (29,000) twenty bushels of oats.

The oats to be of the first quality, and put up in about two-bushel sacks, and to weigh (52) thirty-two pounds per bushel. The bids must include the value of the sacks, and the oats to be delivered at the railroad depot, or at the foot of G street, at the Government wharf, on or before the 25th day of August, 1861.

The bids to be endorsed "Proposals for Oats," and good and ample guaranty must be furnished by the party to whom the contract may be awarded for the faithful fulfillment of the same. Also, the address in full.

The Assistant Quartermaster reserves the right to reject all bids which may be deemed too high. Payment to be made when all the oats are delivered.

D. H. RUCKER, July 29 Assistant Quartermaster.

Proposals for Oats and Hay.

OFFICE OF CHIEF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER, DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY, VIRGINIA, Arlington, July 24, 1861.

PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 12 M. on the 5th proximo, for furnishing thirty thousand bushels of Oats and four hundred and fifty tons of Hay, to be delivered in equal quantities at the Virginia end of the Long Bridge, and in Alexandria, Virginia. One third of each article contracted for to be delivered within one week after the contracts are awarded, and the remainder within fifteen days thereafter.

The Oats to be of the first quality, and put up in about two-bushel sacks, and to weigh thirty-two pounds per bushel. The bids for furnishing Oats to include the value of the sack. The Hay to be of the best quality pressed, and to weigh 2,240 pounds per ton. The right is reserved to reject any and all bids deemed too high, and satisfactory security will be required for the faithful fulfillment of the contracts, which will be awarded to the lowest responsible bidder.

Each proposal should be for but one article, and should be endorsed "Proposals for furnishing Oats," or "Proposals for furnishing Hay."

R. JONES, July 27—td. Capt. Asst. Quartermaster.

Gun-Boats.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, Washington City, July 18, 1861.

PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS for hulls of Gun-Boats for the Western rivers are on exhibition at this office, and at offices at Quartermasters at Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, St. Louis, and Alton.

Boats to be delivered at Cairo. Bids should be sent to Quartermaster General of the United States Army, at Washington, by 1st of August, at noon.

M. C. MEIGS, Brig. Gen. and Quartermaster General.

July 27

BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM ALEXANDRIA.

Alexandria, July 29.—On Saturday night the buildings known as Roach's Mills, four miles out on the London and Hampshire railroad, were burned. Ten members of the twenty-ninth New York regiment are under arrest charged with being the incendiaries.

A scouting party of the New York thirty-second regiment on Saturday night, encountered five secession cavalry, eight miles out on the Fairfax road. A man, supposed to be the captain, was killed, as also his horse. They made good their escape with his body.

A member of the New York twenty-ninth was killed yesterday by one of his own regiment, while robbing a potato patch in violation of order.

The tampering with the soldiers by the secession residents here has become so bold within the last few days, that General Runyon has issued an order to-day for the arrest of all parties so suspected.

NEWPORT-NEWS POINT THREATENED BY THE ENEMY.

Fortress Monroe, July 28, via Baltimore, July 29.—At Newport-News Point a flag of truce was received from the Confederates, announcing that they would give our troops a day's notice to quit the place. This, however, would not be done, as Colonel Phelps has four large regiments at that place, and it is pretty well fortified. Soon as the notice to quit was received, information was given to the fleet, and the *Albatross*, *Penguin*, and a half dozen gunboats, went up the river ready for action. The Confederates with the flag of truce state that their army is concentrating at Yorktown and vicinity, and that they are determined to fight at all hazards. Another flag of truce was brought in to the pickets near Hampton, proposing to exchange prisoners and obtain the baggage of several prisoners, but it was refused by General Butler.

WESTERN WAR NEWS.

Cairo, Illinois, July 29.—The rebels are gathering in large numbers in Southern Missouri. Their camp at Point Pleasant is reported to contain 2,000 strong, and reinforcements, are daily arriving. General Watkins, the rebel chief at Camp Girardeau County, is at West Prairie and at Swamp road with an aggregate force of 5,000 men. Old Abe Hunter, another big gun of South Missouri, with 1,500 Missouri and Kansas rebels, are encamped in the fork of the river, opposite island No. 8. Mitchell Watkins, adjutant, is within a few miles of Bloomfield, on Caster Run, in command of 3,000 men. The Union camp, at Hamburg, is under command of Major Abber, and about 600 loyal Missourians are mustering into the service.

THE DEMOCRAT OF IOWA ON THE WAR.

Chicago, July 29.—The Democratic State Convention of Iowa met at Des Moines, on the 24th instant, and nominated Charles Mason for Governor.

Resolutions were adopted, declaring the "irrepressible conflict" the cause of the war; censuring the South for resorting to arms to redress their grievances; denouncing secession a political heresy; and also exercising the President for assuming and exercising military power, but pledging the support of the Democracy of Iowa to the Government in the exercise of its legitimate functions in a constitutional manner; and also favoring a National Convention to settle the pending difficulties.

THE MISSOURI CONVENTION.

Jefferson City, July 29.—In the Convention, this morning, Mr. Brodhead, chairman of the committee of seven, moved that its report be recommended to the committee. The reason assigned was, that since it had been made, the Hon. Hamilton R. Gamble had, by consent of the Convention, been added to that committee, and that, in deference to his ability and patriotism, the committee wish to have his advice on the report.

After some unimportant debate, the motion of Mr. Brodhead to recommit was adopted.

Some slight modifications will be made in the report, but none that will materially change its original features. The report, in the main, will be carried by a very large majority.

The committee of seven (now eight) are in session.

On motion, the Convention adjourned till Monday morning.

REBELS ON THE MARCH.

Cairo, July 29.—A deserter from the rebel army at Union City reports that the rebels there, and at Randolph and Memphis, have received marching orders, their destination being Bird's Point. They are to rendezvous at New Madrid, Missouri.

It is reported that the steamer *Prince of Wales* arrived at New Madrid, on Saturday, with a load of horses.

DISTINGUISHED ARRIVALS.

New York, July 29.—Prince Napoleon and Princess Clotilde have arrived here. They expect soon to visit Washington.

HORRIBLE CONDUCT OF THE CONFEDERATE SOLDIERS.

Louisville, July 29.—The Montgomery Confederation publishes a Norfolk letter, of the 23d instant, which reports that nightly riots occur between the soldiers and the citizens, and that the former have committed the most horrible depredations upon private homes.

A SKIRMISH IN MISSOURI.

St. Louis, July 23.—Fifteen of the Home Guards, on Lane's Prairie, were attacked by sixty-five Confederates, and the latter were dispersed. A first lieutenant and three privates were killed on the Confederate side, and a lieutenant and two privates slightly wounded on our side.

THE STAFF OF GENERAL FREMONT.

St. Louis, July 26.—The following officers are officially announced as comprising the staff of General Fremont: Captain J. C. Kelton, assistant adjutant general and acting commissary. Brevet Major John McKinstry, assistant quartermaster. Surgeon S. G. J. Decamp, medical director. Lieutenant Colonel I. P. Andrews, assistant paymaster.

CHASE GUARDS.

OUR army has suffered a reverse—Washington is threatened. Troops are wanted to save the honor of our country. Let Washingtonians fly to the rescue